

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

FLORIDA.

We have seen, in the National Intelligencer, a publication concerning the agricultural capabilities and prospects of East Florida, it being the report of the Agricultural Society of that section of the country. An account is given of the climate, of the soil, of the natural productions of the country and the capability of the soil being applied to the various purposes of agriculture. The climate is divided into the tropical and temperate, according to the parallels of latitude—frost seldom appearing except beyond the 29th degree, and even then not longer than three days at a time, with an intermission of a week or a fortnight. It is not subject to the sudden transitions from heat to cold, but is characterized by temperature and equability—the maximum of heat in summer being 92 degrees. The remittent fever is said to be the only disease, of a dangerous nature, incidental to the climate—which may be guarded against by proper prudence and precaution. There is a rainy season, which periodically commences about the first of June, and continues until July. There is also a southern wind, which sometimes sets in, and is reckoned unhealthy—when it continues to blow for a length of time, it blights the leaves with mildew. With regard to the geological character of the country, the report says, the basis consists of secondary limestone, and not alluvial deposits, as has been asserted by some writers.

East Florida contains about twenty millions of acres, exclusive of water. The lands are classed into the piny (which is by far the largest proportion)—the high and low hammocks; swamps, and savannas. The piny land is of various fertility, and is capable of producing the Sea Island Cotton and Sugar Cane—affording, throughout the year, excellent pasturage, as the grass is never killed by frost. The high and low hammocks are, however, considered the most valuable for agricultural purposes; the soil consisting of an admixture of calcareous and vegetable substances, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the Sugar Cane and Sea Island Cotton. Indian Corn is said not to thrive so well as in more northern latitudes.

Among the Timber Trees of Florida, says the report, may be mentioned—the Live Oak; Cypress; Cedar; Yellow, Pitch, and Loblolly Pine; Hickory; Ash; Elm; Red, White, and Loblolly Bay; Red, White, Spanish, and black oak; mulberry; cherry; Persimmon; Wahoo; Tupelo; Sweet and Black Gum; Magnolia; Iron Wood; Palmetto, and Juniper. The first five of which are in high estimation, and much used for naval purposes; and the Palmetto is preferred, for the construction of wharves, it being proof against the attack of the worm. Its growth is an indication of good land, as it always grows upon marl.

The Sweet Orange Tree rises 36 feet, and spreads 30. Its highest produce is 6000 oranges—this quantity having been gathered from one tree, on the St. John's. Its longevity is traced to 116 years. In Florida, the obscurity of its annals prevents its duration being further traced. In France, there are trees ascertained to be of five centuries standing. This tree begins to bear in seven years from the seed; and every successive year its produce is increased, until the period of 18 years, when it may be said to attain its full maturity. There are no complete Orange groves in the territory, but many are establishing on a large scale. The appropriation of 100 acres to the tree, is considered as the best rule to be followed in setting out a grove.

The Lemon, Lime, Bergamot, Citrus, and Shaddock Trees, are more

sensible of cold than the Orange; and in the northern situations, require more attention to aspect than in the peninsula.

The Bitter Sweet Orange Tree is indigenous, and abounds in many parts of the Territory. This fruit is not surpassed, if equalled, by any of the Orange tribe. It is pleasant, wholesome, and nutritive, and hangs on the tree, in perfect preservation, nearly a year after attaining maturity.

The Sour Orange Tree is also indigenous, and abundant in the Territory; and being of a hardy nature, is frequently raised, near the sea coast, as a protection for the Sweet Orange Groves, against gales of wind. The juice has always been an article of export; and the peel might be made an article of commerce in this country, as in Europe.

The Olive Tree, like the Orange, rises 36 feet, and ramifies to about the same extent. Its quantity of produce we can only ascertain from the yield of trees in France, where it produces from 13 to 15 bushels. The Olive Trees in the country are few in number, and have been neglected during the time of the Spanish government. A few at Mosquito, are surrounded by a rival growth of other native trees, and maintain their position without having degenerated. This tree bears fruit in seven years from the seed, and in growth and longevity it resembles the Orange tree. Several persons are now devoting their attention to its propagation in this country. In Europe, the Olive is ranked next to bread as an article of necessity, and its value cannot be too highly appreciated, where we have such extensive districts adapted to its cultivation.

Wilmington Recorder.

THE NABLOS INDIANS.

The Missouri Intelligencer gives an account of a race of Indians, called Nablos, who inhabit a district of country between New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. They are said to be intelligent, warlike, and ingenious, having advanced far in the arts of civilization. Some of their manufactures, particularly those of wool, are said to equal the fabrics of Europe; and some are of so ingenious a nature, that the Spaniards have essayed in vain to imitate them. They do not, like other Indian tribes, lead a vagrant life, and depend upon the chase for their subsistence, but are a nation of wealthy, independent farmers. The Spaniards have frequently felt their powers in war; and while all the other nations have been subjected to the Spanish yoke, they have continued, since the days of Pizarro and Cortez, to preserve their freedom and independence. They are supposed to be a remnant of the old Mexican nation, who, after the death of Montezuma, and consequent degradation and subjection of their native land, fled to this part of the country, leaving their beautiful valleys and cities a prey to their conquerors—still retaining their ancient manners and customs, and the arts, for which they were renowned upon the first discovery of the country.

MERMAID.

Extract from the log book of the ship Leonidas, sailing from New-York towards Havre. Asa Swift, master, May, 1817. Lat. 44, 6, north.

First part of the day, had variable winds and cloudy; at two, P. M. on the larboard quarter, at the distance of about half the ship's length, saw a strange fish. Its lower parts were like a fish; its belly was all white; the top of the back brown, and there was the appearance of short hair as far as the top of its head. From the breast upwards, it had a near resemblance to a human being, and looked upon every object very earnestly; as it was but a short distance from the ship, all the afternoon, we had a good opportunity to observe its motions and shape. No one on board ever saw a like fish, before; all believed it to be a Mermaid.

The second mate, Mr. Stevens, an intelligent young man, told me the face was nearly white, and exactly like that of a human person; that its arms were about half as long as his, with hands resembling his own; that it stood erect out of the water about two feet, looking at the ship and sails with

great earnestness. It would remain in this attitude, close along side, ten or fifteen minutes at a time, and then would dive; and appear on the other side. It remained around them about six hours. Mr. Stevens also stated, that its hair was black on the head, and exactly resembled a man's; that below the arms, it was a perfect fish in form, and that the whole length from the head to the tail, about five feet.

Communicated by Mr. Elisha Lewis, of New-Haven, a respectable merchant.

A considerable sensation (says the National Gazette of the 8th inst.) was excited in August, in the county of Buckingham, England, by the commitment of two persons to jail under the Vagrant Act, to hard labour for a month, on a charge of collecting money under false pretences. The persons so committed, were licensed preachers at Raunds and Oundle, in the county of Northampton, and the purpose for which they were making this collection, so far from being a false pretence, was that for which they had been specially authorized and deputed by the religious sect to which they belonged, the Baptist Revivalists, who having erected a Meeting-house at Raunds, were unable to defray the whole expense themselves, and wished aid from other quarters.

The informer in this case was a Clergyman and the committing magistrate also a Clergyman. The dissenting ministers were soon liberated by the Bench of Magistrates.

The Arts.—We have just examined, with the highest gratification, an admirable painting of the Landing of LA FAYETTE. This brilliant specimen of the graphic art, may be seen at a room opposite the City Hotel in Broadway. The artist is a Mr. Imbert. On a field of about 10 feet by 8, it comprises in a view from the water, the whole extent of the Battery, including Castle Clinton on the left. The artist has chosen that interesting moment, when La Fayette was in the barge proceeding to the stairs at the Castle. In the foreground are the decorated ships and steam boats, with a numerous retinue of small-craft crowded with eagerly curious passengers. In front is the whole line of the Battery, covered with troops, and anxious spectators of all ages and sexes. The trees, houses, &c. in the background, are delineated with the utmost fidelity.

N. York Union.

LA FAYETTE ANECDOTES.

The Editor of the Boston Gazette says: "A worthy Gentleman of Albany, who is somewhat celebrated for his eccentricity, asserted, in our presence, and we do not doubt the fact, that within one year there would be upwards of ten thousand children named after the distinguished Guest of the nation. He had an infant boy, to whom he meant to give the following name: Vanschoon Snyderdict Pelt Moonhagen Vansart La Fayette."

In another eastern paper, we are told that a similar compliment to the Nation's Guest has been actually paid; and that an infant son of Mr. Giles Gardner, at Hingham, was baptised on Sunday last, by the name of "Welcome La Fayette."

WESTERN FASHIONS.

In a neighboring county at a late parade, the Prothonotary [clerk of the county court] beat the drum; the Post Master played the fife; the head Tavern keeper performed on the Clarinet, and the only Silver Smith in the place on the bass drum. This is as it should be. Fraternity; Equality, and vivat Republic.

Allegheny Democrat.

AN ODD MILITARY MANOEUVRE.

A company of Artillery, belonging to Hartford, was lately ordered out by the Lieutenant, the Captain having been sentenced to a fine and reprimand. After the company had been drawn out, the Captain appeared, and informed the company that he had a communication to make to them. One of the Sergeants then read a receipt, in favor of the Captain, for the fine and costs of Court, and the Captain's original commission. The Captain then assumed the command, and ordered the Lieutenant under arrest, but before the order was read through, the Lieutenant ordered the Sergeant under guard, which order was executed, and on the Captain's threatening the soldiers with fines for disobedience of orders, the Lieutenant ordered the Captain under arrest, which order was likewise executed, and the Captain and his Sergeant were marched off to the Court-House.

Prov. Journal.

A woman in politics is like a monkey in a china shop; she can do no good, and may do a great deal of harm.

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required.

CANON & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel, will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.

Commission Merchant, No. 23 north

Front Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1824.

New supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Auction and Commission Store.

AT Fayetteville, North Carolina. The subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Cutlery, which are bought with cash, at auction, in Charleston, New-York and Boston. The following articles are now in store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy
5 Hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum
72 do. Surinam Molasses
14 do. Prime Sugar
65 bags of Coffee
20 do. Pepper
5 do. Pimento
15 bbls. Country Gin
5 do. Copperas
34 do. Loaf Sugar
35 do. Brown Sugar
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine
10 boxes Madeira and Sherry Wine
10 casks Cheese
2 do. Sad Irons
150 boxes and half-boxes, 8 by 10 window glass
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Tumblers and Decanters
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles
10 do. Bun Soap
2 do. Club Axes
5 do. Mustard
6 do. Whitmore Cotton Cards
10 tons American and Swedes Iron
Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Cutlery.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13.

Books and Stationary.

Wm. P. Bason, 308 King-st. Charleston, S. C. IS now opening his fall supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell at the lowest prices, and the most accommodating terms. He has just published the Country ALMANAC for 1825, which contains the Military Staff Government, and Courts of Georgia, South and North Carolina, as well as the List of the Federal Governors, and much amusing recreation. As the Almanac is printed on a small type, it contains twice as much printing as Almanacs usually do, and is free from the errors that the former Country Almanac labored under, but has the name of each day printed, in the place of being designated by figures. Upon the whole, it will be found as useful and entertaining as any Almanac published. They can be had of all the merchants in the several districts. They will be kept for sale by the merchants in various counties of the state of North Carolina. The German Almanac for 1825, printed in Philadelphia, is also for sale as above.

October 8, 1824.

Sale.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died—between

50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd.—at a credit of twelve months; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, } Executors.

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824.

9:36

N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES, Principals. THE examination of the Pupils in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st, and close on the 3d day of December, when Gold Medals will be publicly presented to those Young Ladies who have completed their studies. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first day of February next, there being no other vacation during the year. The place is celebrated as remarkably healthy, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the business of education.

Oxford, Granville county, Oct. 22, 1824.

Notice.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by the late William Parkes of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty two acres, situated in said county, and adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others; also two likely negroes, one a boy aged twenty-five, and the other a girl aged eighteen years. The land is of the most valuable quality of the Cabarrus Black Jacks. The negroes will be sold for cash. One fourth of the purchase money of the land will be required, the balance in a note or notes negotiable and payable at the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.

The Sale to take place on the premises, at twelve precisely.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Oct. 26, 1824.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Biles, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:

Three new Gigs, completely finished;
13 or 14 do. not completely finished;
A great variety of materials, in that line of business;
Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gig-making;
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable Blacksmith.

At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gig-maker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.

Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.

SAML. LEMLY, } Advs.

ALKE. BOYD, }

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

October 18, 1824.

JA. FISHER.

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824.

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Window Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 60 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 8, 1824.

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The *Christian Almanac* for the year 1825, published by the religious tract society of Charleston, and designed for the Carolinas and Georgia.

We believe an unhappy and unfounded prejudice exists in some minds against religious tracts. We have read many of them with the liveliest interest; and we do not recollect of having seen a single sentence which could justly be denominated, *sectarian, inflammatory, enthusiastic, or dogmatical*. For the piety, and talents, and christian liberality of many of the writers of Tracts, we cherish a high degree of regard; we would mention among the writers of Tracts in Europe, Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, Robert Hall, Leigh Richmond, H. More, and Mrs. Sherwood; in the United States, Presidents Davies, Edwards, Green, Allen, and Dr. Porter, persons of the highest eminence as writers; and some of whose productions are, in our opinion, not at all inferior to the justly admired writings of Addison and Johnson. It should not be forgotten, that the Spectators and Ramblers, were originally published in literary tracts, not equal in size, and not superior in execution to "the Dairyman's Daughter," or to "the Shepherd of Salisbury plain."

When then this prejudice against religious tracts? Will it be said in reply, that they are "fictitious?" Many of them are short sermons or little treatises on moral and religious subjects. With just as much propriety then might we allege that the sermons which we hear from the pulpit, or the books which we read on Theology, are fictitious. Other tracts are interesting pieces of biography. In numerous instances, the name and residence of the individual whose life and character are exhibited for our instruction, together with the name of the writer, are all mentioned. Are tracts of this description fictitious? Then are the numerous biographies published, fictitious. Is it still urged, that they give higher representations of christian character, than any which has fallen under our notice? Admit your premises. How can you draw the inference that they are fictitious, without proving that the sacred volume is fictitious? for many of its delineations of character, are superior to any which we have ever witnessed. The fact is, we apprehend that religious tracts contain unwelcome truths, calculated to destroy our false hopes and expose the sandy foundation on which we have fondly erected our spiritual edifice. Here is the origin of the prejudice against them. But not to digress too far from our principal subject, every well directed effort to enlighten the public mind, on morals and religion, should be highly appreciated by the patriot, the statesman, the philanthropist, and the christian. And the man who, in obscurity, thus labors with ability and success, often renders a more important service to his country, than he who fills a more conspicuous station, and excites the admiration of the multitude by the splendor of his talents, or the brilliance of his exploits. Utility and not fame or popularity, is the proper standard by which to estimate the comparative value of the labors of different members of the community. When we take this standard, we do not hesitate to assign an honorable place among writers to the author, whoever he may be, of the little work before us. He has been diligent in collecting, and skilful in arranging, his materials. The limits prescribed to this communication, will not permit us to give a specimen of the work, nor is it necessary; for we trust it will soon be offered for sale, in most of the stores throughout the Carolinas and Georgia, for the price of a common Almanac.

We should have been gratified if its pages had been enriched by a few more instructive anecdotes, a few more practical maxims, and a few more pertinent quotations from the Bible. But we know, that a work of this kind cannot contain every thing which every purchaser might desire. We believe the number for 1825, is, in some respects, an improvement on its immediate predecessor; and it will afford us unfeigned pleasure to aid, so far as our humble recommendation can do, in giving it an extensive circulation.

CIVIS HONORATUS.
P. S. Price \$6 per gross, 12¢ cents single, No. 221 King-street, Charleston.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A meeting of a respectable number of the citizens in the upper part of Orange, was held on Wednesday, 27th Oct. with regard to the Presidential election. All the candidates, except Mr. Clay, had friends at the meeting; but those of Gen. Jackson were by far the most numerous; many of the old and respectable Democrats of the neighborhood, who had hitherto stood aloof from the Presidential contest, attended this meeting, and seemed inclined to Jackson, as the man most capable to direct the destinies of this great Republic.

Capt. Richard Christmas, senior, was called to the chair; and Col. John Stockard, acted as Secretary. The following were among the resolutions that were proposed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the dictatorial influence

which certain political leaders are now claiming for *caucus nominations*, has become alarming; and, if submitted to, will become subversive of the most inestimable right of freemen, the right of election, and consequently produce an entire prostration of our liberties—causing, thereby, our presidential elections to become an empty formality, a "countersign of the acts of a self-created regency."

Resolved, that inasmuch as William H. Crawford was a member of congress at a "crisis when the political beam trembled," and it was doubtful whether the Republican party would sink, was found to act with the federalists in opposition to the embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation, and war, and in support of a national bank; we cannot consider him as a friend of the Republican cause. And further, the friendly views of the Tariff, entertained by Mr. Crawford, in his several reports to congress, and especially in his last annual treasury report, wherein he says, that "Further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion, formerly entertained [by him, that the Tariff] without being burdensome to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country."

Resolved, that, in our view, this course of policy, worked out by Mr. Crawford, altho' advantageous to the manufacturing states, would be oppressive upon North-Carolina, and the other agricultural states. Resolved, that, as the approaching November election may involve a contest of no ordinary magnitude to the interest and welfare of these United States, we will support that electoral ticket which is opposed to the "National nomination," and will support the election of that just statesman and revolutionary soldier and patriot, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as President of these United States, and the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice-President.

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the nomination of James Mebane, Esq. of this county, the candidate on the People's Ticket for this district, as an elector to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election. RICHARD CHRISTMAS, CH'N. JOHN STOCKARD, Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I transmit to you a detail of events which took place last Thursday and Friday, at the drill and muster of the south regiment of Surry militia, under the command of Col. Kelly. I am no newspaper writer, but there was something so odious and anti-republican in the proceedings of a certain honorable member of Congress, and the hon. caucus candidate for elector for this district, that I cannot omit letting the public know, through the medium of your paper, who and what they have to deal with if they join the caucus leaders in this state. A goodly number of addresses of the caucus committee, accompanied by copies of extracts from Benton's pamphlet, from the independent press of Jo. Gales and Son, under the same cover, (postage paid) have been distributed throughout the state, or at least the western part of it. On Thursday, at the drill of the officers, our honorable member of Congress did not think it derogatory to his dignity to address the officers on parade, and to pour out copiously the vials of wrath prepared (ostensibly) by Jesse Benton, accompanied by some very high seasoned remarks of his own. He gravely asserted as truths, some of the most scurrilous of Benton's slanders.

On Friday, when the exercises of the day were about half over, the men were, by order of the Col. brought to a hollow-square, and there compelled, under arms, to listen to a long speech delivered by the caucus candidate for elector in this district, who, to be more conspicuous, (as I am told) mounted the Col's horse for that purpose.

Now, Mr. Editor, was not this a most tyrannical measure? Is it not degrading to free-born Americans to be dragged into opinions, by being marched to a convenient position, and there forced, by military law, to listen to a long speech, the principles of which seven-eighths of them were averse to? Had the Col. have informed his men that a gentleman wished to make a speech to them on the Presidential question, then dismissed them, and let them voluntarily have gone to hear the speech, if they chose to do so, it would have been a clever electioneering trick. As the men were very much fatigued when dismissed, and the election near at hand, the friends of Jackson did not think it advisable to take a vote. Neither did the caucuses do it—because they dared not; they would have been outvoted, at least six to one.

Surry County, } A FREEMAN.
Oct. 9, 1824.

Gen. Charles de Alvar was on the 11th inst. introduced to the President of the U. S. as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Savannah Georgian.

Resolutions were passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, authorizing the Governor to invite Gen. La Fayette to visit that state.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."

Mr. White: If you think proper, you can give the following a place in your paper.

A CITIZEN OF LEXINGTON.

Davidson county, Oct. 24, 1824.
At a muster of Capt. Adam Hadrick's company, in this county, on the 23d ult. a vote was taken on the presidential question, which gave to Mr. Crawford 65, and to the other candidates in nomination, none. From this vote, we may rationally conclude that Gen. Jackson's prospects are much more gloomy than heretofore, in this county. When the merits of the different candidates are impartially canvassed, and laid before the people, they unanimously agree to have Crawford as the man to rule over them. I think I am warranted in saying, that this vote may be considered to be the sentiments of the reflecting part of the county, at least.

[We are willing to gratify "a citizen of Lexington," by publishing his piece, and hope it will afford him some comfort, amidst the "gloomy prospects" of his party, if he really can take any comfort from it; but we cannot see any great cause for his exultation over one solitary instance of his candidate's getting a majority at any gathering in the county, when in numerous instances, at large meetings of the people, his man got scarce a vote, while Gen. Jackson received nearly the whole. But it is perfectly characteristic of the advocates of a desperate cause, to seize, with a convulsive grasp, every trifle that looks favorable to their views.] EDITOR.

General Jackson.—At a Meeting of the 20th Regiment, commanded by Colonel WM. H. CAPERS, in Sumpter District, held on the 30th ult. a large majority of said Regiment nominated Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States. Charleston City Gaz.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor: A subscriber of yours will thank you to insert the following:

At a review of the Lancaster Regiment, commanded by Col. J. H. Witherspoon, on the 2nd inst. It was proposed to the Regiment to express its choice in relation to the Candidates for the Presidency of the United States. This being determined in the affirmative, it was proposed (without argument in favor of any of the competitors) that all in favor of Mr. Clay as President, should march forward four paces, no one advanced. Mr. Crawford was next proposed: The result was the same. Mr. Adams next: at which two men only advanced. But when the friends of old Hickory were called on to advance, the whole Regiment marched forward. Shouting and huzzaing like a victorious army,—in which a numerous body of spectators of all ranks and descriptions joined with enthusiasm. October 4, 1824.

On the 5th inst. the Regiment of Kershaw commanded by Colonel Cantey, was also called to express its wish in relation to the Candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. Clay was the first proposed, all in favor of him, were required to move out, at the word march four paces—no one advanced.

Mr. Crawford next, at which one man advanced.

Mr. Adams was next proposed, at which twelve men marched to the front.

But when General Jackson was announced, the whole Regiment (with a few exceptions) advanced with a general shout, in which it was joined by a numerous concourse of citizens.

New Jersey Convention.—At a Convention of Republican Delegates, held at Trenton, New-Jersey, a few days ago, in which all the counties of the state, with the exception of one, were represented, an Electoral Ticket, favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, was formed. It consists of 7 persons favorable to Gen. Jackson, and 1 favorable to Mr. Crawford, who has declared that he will also vote for the General. We are assured, by most of the papers in that quarter, that this Ticket will unquestionably succeed. Raleigh Star.

Accounts from Ohio, place it beyond a doubt that the votes of that state will be given to the "Hero of Orleans." Numerous meetings have also been held in Kentucky favorable to his election. The people of that state are now aware that Mr. Clay's prospects are hopeless, and seem determined to give their support to their second choice—JACKSON. id.

The St. Louis Enquirer says, "We entertain but little doubt that the votes of Missouri will be counted for Andrew Jackson, and John C. Calhoun."

Deaths in New Orleans, Sept 15 and 16.

A person sent by the Mayor; Faylen Smith, aged 30, Connecticut, yellow fever; Wm. Farmer, 23, England do; Williams, 30, Scotland do; F. Rooney, 29, Ireland do; a white girl, aged 19; Wm. White, steam boat Providence; Joseph Ballman, Switzerland; James Rheams, Pennsylvania, yellow fever; Joseph Reynolds, 49, Baltimore, do; Fleuriau de Lamar, from France; a person sent by the Mayor, and several children. On the 17th, Dr. Jas. Toneray, a native of Virginia, of yellow fever.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1824.

We are requested to say, that the report of the Agricultural Show and Fair, which was held at the Court-House in this place, on the 28th ult. will be made out so as to appear in our paper next week.

We thank "L." for the extract he sent us, and shall always feel grateful for other favors of the kind: the extract shall find a place in our columns next week.

On Thursday next, the 11th day of November inst. the important struggle, between the people and the caucus, takes place. We cannot doubt the issue, if the people will rally in their might, and attend the polls on the day of election. If the people will only turn out in full numbers on that day, they must triumph, and the aristocracy that is growing up in our country, under the guise of radicals, must be overwhelmed, and our republican system of government saved from destruction.

We would again caution the people to be wary and vigilant, for we are well assured that no means will be too humble, no arts too low, nor any manoeuvre too barefaced, for the caucusites to resort to, to deceive you and cheat you out of the vote of your choice. The following is your ticket—the People's Ticket:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
Vine Allen, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

TRADE WITH FAYETTEVILLE.

We take the liberty to call the attention of the merchants of Salisbury, and those in the district of country surrounding it, to the advertisements of the Fayetteville merchants, which will be found in subsequent columns of to-day's paper. They will there find offered for sale, a variety and a quantity of goods, which we think particularly worthy their attention. We have but a superficial knowledge of mercantile concerns, and would not, therefore, presume to advise those whose lives have been spent in the business, and whose long experience enables them to foresee all the advantages and disadvantages of the various markets; but we would only assume the humble office of informing them of some advantages of the Fayetteville market, which, perhaps, they are not aware of. We have authority for saying, that several new mercantile establishments have opened in Fayetteville this season, on a large scale; that the importation of Goods is by far greater this, than in any former year; and that the variety and prices of these goods hold out inducements to North-Carolina country merchants within 120 or 130 miles of Fayetteville, which ought to divert their attention from any other southern town. They would thereby save the discount on their money, and could indulge in the patriotic reflection of having spent it at home, where it would continue to circulate for the benefit of our own citizens, and not go abroad to enrich others.

To the Planters and Farmers, also, there are advantages in the Fayetteville market which we apprehend, they are not duly sensible of. By the same authority as above referred to, we are enabled to state, that, taking into consideration the distance of Charleston, Fayetteville offers inducements as a market for the produce of this section of country, superior to any other town. The river is in fine boating condition, two steam boats are constantly plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, regular packets sail between Wilmington and the principal commercial cities in the Union, and an abundance of funds are ready at Fayetteville for the purchase of any quantity of produce that may be taken there.

The obstructions in the Wilmington harbor, have been so far removed as to admit of vessels of considerable size sailing up to the town; and so confident are the citizens of that place now, (they having been rather incredulous at first) that their harbor can be completely cleared in one season more, or at farthest two seasons, so as to allow of the largest ships coming along side of their wharves, that we understand they intend soon to publish the fact throughout the state. This measure, we presume, will have a tendency to remove doubts in other minds.

When once the harbor of Wilmington is opened for ships of the heaviest burden, and the Cape Fear river cleared of a few obstructions which impede the passage of boats at low water, so as to allow of an uninterrupted navigation at all seasons of the year, Fayetteville must, from its peculiarly favorable Location in the state, rise in importance as a commercial town; and become to North-Carolina, what Charleston is to South-Carolina.....if her own state will aid and encourage her.

POLITICAL WIT.

The Election in New-York is now over; we have not, however, had time to hear the result. The contest between the different parties has elicited much bitterness and acrimony—more, perhaps, than the presidential contest has in this state. Among the disquisitions on the occasion,

We had the following for the Utica Courier. That our readers may be better understood, we will just premise, that there are two dates for Governor in that state—Dr. W. Young (whom almost every body knows) and Daniel Young. Mr. Clinton was nominated by a caucus of delegates from the different counties in the state; and Mr. Young was nominated by a caucus of the members of the Legislature. A bill was brought before the Legislature to change the mode of choosing Presidential electors, (the legislature having for a number of years appointed them) and give the choice to the people: this bill produced two parties in the legislature; and Mr. Young, having a few personal friends among the members, he could depend upon in any event, was enabled to use a good deal of art to conciliate a sufficient number, of one side or the other, to elect a majority to nominate him. He accordingly signified to those members who were opposed to passing the Electoral bill, that he stood opposed to it—thereupon the members met in caucus, and nominated him. But lately, Mr. Clinton has been nominated, and that the people all over the state are inclined to think that Clinton will beat him, this same Mr. Young has been writing letters to his friends in different parts of the state, declaring no man is more favorable to the passage of the Electoral law than he is. To his off such wavering conduct, is the intention of the following article.

FROM THE UTICA COURIER. GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Walker: The sporting world has long been acquainted with the use of a double barrelled fowling piece, but a simple calculation to go off at both ends is a desideratum which, so far as I know, has never until this time been supplied. Calumet has however at last invented a gun which his partisans seem to think can be brought to bear most admirably upon the coming election. While the electoral law was pending, and it was necessary to bring down the Crawford game, his friend Wheeler and others were discharging his musket at one end charged with *non-electoral powder*, and by this means he bagged a sufficient number of the Crawford members in the legislature, to secure his nomination for Governor. Finding however as the election approaches, that his opponents are likely after all to outvote him, he loads at the other end, charged with electoral ball and Clay wadding, and with his own hand lets fly his political blunderbuss at random among the people. Whether he will not frighten more of the old game than he will bring down of his new, remains to be seen: I not, it must be because he has got so very tame that he can but spit out his tails at his pleasure.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

The Fayetteville Observer informs us that, on the Augusta stage was starting out of that town, at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the 23d ult. the harness of one of the horses became loose, which frightened the whole team, and they off with tremendous speed, and when upon the post-office, the stage turned over, and fell upon its side with a heavy crash. The following are the names of the passengers injured, given in the Fayetteville paper:

Dr. Blanding, of Camden, had his right arm broken and dislocated at the shoulder; Mr. Syles, of the same place, his right leg broken, and a slight injury to his left arm; Mrs. Syles, a severe injury on the shoulder and side of the head; Miss Murray, a cut with a considerable bruise on the forehead. Some other passengers were slightly injured; but are now doing well.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

In the state of Delaware there are three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. Newcastle is the largest, and has elected ten representatives to the Legislature, eight of whom are Gen. Jackson as President; all the members from Kent county, except one, are for Mr. Adams; in the remaining county, Sussex, it is ascertained who the members are for—and provided they are all for Crawford, it gives him a chance in the legislature, which appoints the Presidential electors; the contest in that state will, therefore, lie between Jackson and Adams.

Henry Wheaton, Esq. of New-York, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 23, 1824.

Cottons.—The only sales making are for new Uplands for the Northern Factories; the recent gloomy accounts from England have caused the countermanding of some orders previously received.

The legislature of Tennessee, at its late session, passed a law, providing for the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States. The state is divided into eleven districts, the citizens of each district choosing an elector: the election takes place on the first Thursday and Friday in November.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chase, of Ohio, who went to England some time since, to solicit funds for the purpose of publishing an Episcopal Theological Seminary in Ohio, has returned to the States, and it is said has succeeded in obtaining upwards of forty thousand dollars in that country.

LA FAYETTE.

The Norfolk papers furnished a glowing description of the manner in which the "Nation's Guest" was received in that patriotic and hospitable borough—but we have not room for the particulars. The town was splendidly illuminated on the night of his arrival. Portsmouth was also illuminated on the occasion, and forty-two bonfires, on the shore in front of Norfolk, bore testimony to the blaze of feeling which animated the inhabitants of that respectable town.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Alexandria, from his friend, dated

"OFF YORK, 30th OCT."

"Yesterday was indeed a most splendid and imposing day; and as it was one of much feeling and sentiment, I may truly say it exceeded those magnificent and superb fetes I have witnessed in Paris and elsewhere, under Napoleon.

"This morning, a veteran of the Revolution, on being presented to Gen. La Fayette, after gazing some time on him, under whom he had served, and endeavoring to suppress his tears and emotions, suddenly dropt and fainted. The General was most affected, and ordered the old patriot to be properly attended to, as he was just going on parade, and to breakfast with the volunteers thereafter.

"The scene before we landed was splendid—six steamboats in company—the day most auspicious—the rays of the sun gilding an immense sheet of water, smooth as glass. The General was received from the Petersburg on board the Virginia, under a discharge of cannon, by a deputation sent by the Governor—Burwell Bassett principal.

"I was quite close to him when he landed, and was received by the Governor, Council, and other high characters. The Governor addressed him in a handsome, neat, short speech. The General made a feeling reply.

"A superb barouche, with four beautiful greys, was in waiting—another of same description followed, with his suit. The air rung with applause. He was escorted to his lodgings; there he passed through a guard of honour, all officers, drawn up in two files.

"Yesterday I was present when he was received under a very handsome triumphal arch, (not equal however, to ours in Alexandria,) by Gen. Taylor and staff, who addressed him in a most eloquent and dignified speech; to which a short and feeling reply was made by the Guest. Then the whole troops, regulars and militia, passed in review before him. I heard La Fayette more than once, turn to General Taylor, saying "fine, fine, very fine." Thereafter, three old soldiers that had served under him, were introduced; the meeting was most impressive and affecting; repeatedly he took their hands in the most truly affectionate manner—no affectation—and talked "their battles o'er again." He seemed loath to part from them. The closing scene brought tears from many an eye, and sobs from many bosoms.

"An immense amphitheatre, in an extensive plain, filled principally with ladies—just conceive such a magnificent view—the General and the Governor of Virginia passing in their carriage before it—La Fayette rising occasionally to address the females; hundreds of white handkerchiefs waving; shouts, bay peals of applause.

"But why attempt to describe a scene of such intense feeling! Nothing but the view itself can do it justice.

"I omitted to mention, that the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Governor of Virginia attended the General in his carriage, after his reception on the soil of the Old Dominion. Prosperity to the Old Dominion and to its sons. I ought not to omit that there was a fine company of Richmond Rangers, dressed in the Highland costume, except having "trews," tight tartan pantaloons in place of the kilt, which attracted general attention; more particularly as they had an excellent Highland Bag-Piper, who played many Scotch airs, *con amore*. He was dressed in the Philabeg, the piper's proper dress.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Sept 3d, 1824.

The Indians in this part of the country are not so peaceable as formerly. There have been two instances of murder within a few weeks not a great distance from the Prairie; the first instance was a couple of deserters from St. Anthony, on their way to St. Louis; they were overtaken by a party of Chippewas, killed and scalped. The second instance occurred last month: four respectable persons living at the Prairie, left this post to go to St. Anthony; on the fifth night after their departure, they came too for the purpose of making a fire and cooking some provisions; they were unfortunately in the neighborhood of a Chippewa war party, it is supposed their number was about 100, who immediately killed and scalped them, leaving their bodies to be devoured by beasts and birds of prey; when they were discovered the bodies were so lacerated as to make it impossible to discriminate between them. It has made some stir amongst us, and possibly the result may be an Indian War.

South Carolina Elections.—Our representation in the Congress of the United States, under the late elections, is pretty well ascertained from the returns, and other information received, is the same as before, with the exception of Thomas R. Mitchell, Esq. in the place of Col. Robert B. Campbell, who, it appears, declined a re-election; Messrs. Poinssett, M'Duffie, Hamilton, Wilson, Tucker, Gist, Carter, and Govan, are re-elected.

Columbia Gazette.

The N. York Evening Post of the 31st instant, contains a communication "No. 1," addressed to the Members of the Twentieth Congress. This is taking time by the forelock, indeed. All the members of the Nineteenth Congress are not yet elected. The Eighteenth Congress will continue until the 3d of March, 1825; and the first assembling of the Twentieth Congress, will, agreeably to the Constitution, be on the first Monday of December, 1827.

Nat. Jour.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated Wadesborough, 17th Oct. 1824.

I attended a Battalion Muster that was held for the upper regiment of this county (Anson) on yesterday. The Colonel (Poe.) before disbanding them, called on his men to say who was their choice for President. The result was, Jackson 259; Adams 107; Crawford 28.

A few weeks before this, the representative of Congress for this district was haranguing the Grand Jury, and electioneering among the people for his favorite, Wm. H. Crawford.

Slander Most Foul!—Among several suits recently brought in Vermont for slander, it is stated, that in one of them, one of the charges is, that the defendant had called the plaintiff a Crawfordite! If the plaintiff is a man of fair character, he ought, certainly, to recover heavy damages!!

Columbia Observer.

Professor Edward Everett, has been nominated for Congress, in the Middlesex District, Massachusetts, in place of the Hon. Mr. FULLER, who declines a re-election. Two other gentlemen have been put in nomination in the same district.

We learn by the New-York National Advocate, that Lucien Bonaparte had chartered the ship *Crisis*, of and for that port, and had probably embarked in her before the 10th inst. for the U. States.

The Scaffhausen Gazette gives an account of a suicide committed in a most extraordinary manner, by a man at Marot, who filled his nostrils, mouth and ears with gunpowder, and then blew off the top of his head.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 23.

Cotton, 11½ a 12; flour, fine, 4 a 4½; superfine, 4½ a 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 a 45; corn, 40 a 45; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turkeys Island 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 104 a 11½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 25.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 21; Santee, 20 to 21; short staple, 12½ a 14; Whiskey 35 a 35 cts.; Bacon, 7 a 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 13; Eggings Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 17; North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3½ per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.

DIED.

At Hillsborough, on the 21st ult. Mrs. Sarah King, wife of Samuel King, Esq. and daughter of Shepherd K. Kollock, Esq. of Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey. The death of this excellent woman is an event deeply to be lamented, not only by her affectionate husband and afflicted relatives, but by her numerous acquaintances and friends, the church of which she was a distinguished member, and the whole community, who profited by her pious conversation, or felt the influence of her active benevolence. To do complete justice to her character, is a task for which we have neither time nor talents. In attempting to record her virtues, we do not fear the charge of adulation, since no eulogy we can offer can equal the many excellencies which adorned her character. Among these, habitual and ardent piety, fervent zeal for the glory of God and the good of immortal souls, cheerful and unwearied activity in the cause so dearly loved, public and private acts of benevolence, and unlimited hospitality, kindness and good humour, hold a distinguished place. To a mind of more than ordinary vigor, and enriched by more than ordinary accomplishments, was united a tender, sympathizing and affectionate heart. While she attended, with faithfulness and diligence, to the concerns of life, she still made them subservient to "the one thing needful," the concerns of the invisible world. While she engaged, with cheerfulness and animation, in the pleasures of conversation, yet still "her conversation was in heaven." Faithfully discharging all the social and domestic duties of life, she reflected on all around her the loveliness and the glory of that religion which was the governing principle of all her actions. To the cause of missions, among the destitute heathen of our own and of foreign lands, and to all the various public and private charities of this age of uncommon exertion, she was an ardent and active friend. She longed, she wished, she prayed for that glorious era, when "the ancient covenant people of God would be brought in, with the fulness of the Gentile nations."

"Though dead, yet she speaks," and, we trust, the recollection of her virtues will excite many of her female friends "to go and do likewise." "The memory of the just is blessed." To surviving relatives and friends, many of whom, like herself, are devoted to the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, she has left the highest of all consolations, namely, the full and perfect conviction that she is now reaping the rich harvest of that piety and devotion to God, she cultivated with so much care, while journeying "in this vale of tears."

COLUMBIAN.

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday morning last, of bilious fever, Dr. SAMUEL GARR, son of Thomas Greer, Esq. about 36 or 38 years of age. Thus has been cut off in the prime of life, one who bid fair to become an ornament to his profession, and a distinguished and valuable member of society; one whose many virtues, amiable disposition, and deeply cultivated mind, had secured the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. How truly is it remarked by one of the ancient poets, that "life is but a dream of a shadow; a sublime image, and which paints with a single stroke all the nothingness of man."

Catawba Journal.

In Warren county, on the 19th ult. at the residence of her father, Solomon Green, Esq. Mrs. Ann G. Long, consort of Mr. John Long, of Rowan.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

New-Orleans.—The yellow fever continued to prevail at New-Orleans, as late as the 4th day of October. On the 2d and 3d, there were seven deaths each day by that disease.

Charleston.—The board of health report two deaths by yellow fever on the 22d ult. two on the 24th, two on the 26th, two on the 27th, and none on the 28th.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Advices from England to the 20th Sept. have been received at Philadelphia. Extracts follow.

Death of Louis XVIII.—The official announcement of the death of His Most Christian Majesty, which we received yesterday morning, by express, was published by us in a Second Edition. For the sake of those of our readers who saw only the first impression, we now repeat it:

"CALAIS, SEPT. 16TH.

"We have just received the following Telegraphic Dispatch, announcing the King's death:

"The king died this morning at four o'clock. King Charles X. immediately set out for St. Cloud, with the Dauphin, the Dauphiness and the Duchess of Berry.

"The people have shown, during the king's illness, the most affecting sorrow. Couriers are setting out at this moment in all directions with the news."

Signed at Paris, &c.

"Yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock, a gentleman arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing street, in a post-chaise and four, with an official account of the death of the King of France. The route he came by was Boulogne."

Greece.—A letter from Leghorn of Sept. 1st says that 4000 Greeks made a descent on Epanomy, and completely defeated the Turks who were there. The Pacha went to the assistance of the Turks with 2000 men and 4 pieces of cannon, and was also beaten, with the loss of 300 men and his cannon. On the 2nd August the Turks again returned to attack the Greeks, and were again repulsed. The Greeks then went to Salinis, where on the 3d and 4th they were again attacked, and again repulsed the enemy. The Greeks then went to Caterini; but their further movements are unknown. The letter confirms the report of the recapture of Ipsara.

London, 17th September.

The transactions in Cotton are restricted to a few casual orders for immediate shipment in Bengala, Surats, Bowed, and Pernambuco; Surats have again declined full 1-8d per lb. For Pernambuco there has appeared more inquiry for Spain, and previous rates have been readily obtained. The sale for Friday next, [excluding 400 damaged] consists of 2135 Bengal Company's, 1480 Privilege, 271 Madras do. 14,620 Surats to 188 Bourbons do.

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

Towards the close of the week, our Cotton market was a little more animated, but holders having met the demand rather freely, at decline of 1-8 per lb. was in some cases submitted to.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 26.

This morning a person was brought before the mayor by a watchman, and was fined for drunkenness and uttering forty-five profane oaths. The fine was 67 cents each oath, and imprisonment 48 hours for each, in case of nonpayment of the fine, besides 24 hours' imprisonment for being drunk. The culprit chose the latter alternative, and was accordingly committed to prison.—Franklin Gaz.

Vermont.—The legislature of Vermont is now in session at Montpelier. George E. Wales, Speaker; Timothy Merrill, Clerk. Gov. Van Ness is re-elected without opposition. A resolution introduced by Mr. Temple, that it is expedient to pass a law to provide the choice of electors by the people on a general ticket, has unanimously passed. This measure was recommended by the Governor in his speech at the commencement of the session.

Nat. Jour. 28th ult.

The Georgia Advertiser states that the bank at Hamburg, S. C. has stopped payment.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated Havana, October 7.

We have nothing new respecting the republics of South America; and no piracies are known to have been lately committed on the coast of this Island. Yesterday the Spanish armada, or flotilla, which sailed from this port about the middle of last month in search of pirates, consisting of two brigs of war and eight barges, or launches, returned from Cayo Romano, having captured and put to death a great many pigs and fowls, but no pirates. The barges brought in as prisoners, several bunches of plantains; so endeth the second lesson.

"The king of France with 40,000 men, March'd up a hill, and then march'd down again."

Mr. Crawford will be Withdrawn, In less than a week! We beg this Prediction to be noted! We have the best authority for our saying this! We have no wish to Electioneer on it. It is a fact, that will soon show itself.

Columbian Observer 28th ult.

FURTHER.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser 26th ult.

It is whispered, but with much confidence, that there is a confidential agent of Mr. Crawford's in this city, who has a letter from Mr. C. authorizing his name to be withdrawn from the list of candidates for the presidency, if such a course shall be thought expedient by his friends in this part of the country. One circumstance argues strongly in favor of the correctness of this rumor. There is a remarkable gathering together of the leading spirits at the present time in this city. Among them are Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia; the celebrated Mr. Lowrie, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Mahlon Dickenson, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Van Buren, the head of the Albany Regency, besides several less distinguished characters. Their countenances are long, anxious and gloomy, and their consultations frequent.

They have not yet determined what use to make of Mr. Crawford's resignation, as it is understood to be their determination to keep the matter a secret until after our election shall be over. They fear a knowledge of its existence will have some effect upon the result; should it go well, they will govern themselves accordingly. But should the election be lost, and the Legislature prove stubborn, the precious document will then be brought forth, accompanied with the cry of "save himself, who can!"

J. F. & John Lippett,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAY-STREET, Fayetteville, North-Carolina,

offer for sale, for cash or produce,

15 Hhds Sugar
35 bbls do.
10 bbls loaf do.
55 bags Coffee
20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger
20 hhd molasses
25 bbls N. E. Rum
10 do. Northern Gin
5 do. Malaga Wine
200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
1000 do. German Steel
1350 lbs blistered Steel
250 do. cast Steel
2500 do. shars moulds
1500 do. hoop Iron
2000 do. sheet Iron
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt
700 do. Sound Salt
40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
10 do. do. 6 wool Cards
50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass
100 reams Wrapping paper
25 do. Writing do.
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder
3 do. Shot, assorted
2 do. bar Lead
10 bbls tanner's Oil
20 do. Mackerel
20 half bbls do.
8 crates Stone Jug, assorted
1500 lbs Saltpetre
500 do. Alum
500 do. Brimstone
Bagging, Bale Rope and twine
With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS.

Also, a constant supply of wool machine Cards. October 28, 1824. 833

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray and Co.

HAVE received their fall importation of DRY GOODS, direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States. Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of Groceries is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market. Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1824. 939

New Goods.

100 PACKAGES of European, India and domestic Dry Goods, received by the last arrivals, and are offered at wholesale and retail, at a small advance from cost. Also, Cotton and Wool Cards

25 cases Straw Bonnets
100 nests of hand and packing boxes
5 trunks shell, ivory, bone and imitation Combs
Wool Hats, &c.

The above articles have been selected for this market, and worthy the attention of country merchants, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 836

Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES KYLE, formerly of Richmond, Va., is now opening, in the large brick house, formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and thirty-five packages of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale and retail.

A constant supply of best Bedding Cloth. Goods will be received by every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824. 834

Hardware and Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just rec'd their fall importation of HARDWARE and Cutlery, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at wholesale to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 939

To Country Merchants.

New Fall GOODS, at Fayetteville. THE subscribers are now opening an extensive assortment of new and reasonable Goods, consisting of almost every variety of staple and fancy Goods, suited to the Carolina market, which they will sell on the most liberal terms, and to which they invite the attention of the public.

STUART, BIRDBALL & Co. Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1824. 935

H. G. Nelson

HAS just received, by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, one hundred packages

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market. Also, 100 dos. Pocket-Books and Wallets
20 do. Goat Skins
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins
12 do. lining skins
50 reams Writing Paper
10 cases wool Hats
20 dos. morocco Hats
40 boxes Muscatel Hainins, &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 636

Valuable Town Lots.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of November, inst. will be sold at public sale, seven valuable town lots, belonging to the estate of Barnabas Kridler, dec'd. These lots are below the Lutheran church, adjoining John Beard, sen's meadow, and fronting the main-street. All the lots are under a high state of cultivation, and are worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to purchase town property.

Also, on the same day, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late Barnabas Kridler, dec'd. a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; and, also, all the stock of the dec'd, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HOLMES, Esq. Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1824. 333

N. B. Also, on the same day, will be rented, for one year, the House and Lot belonging to the late Barnabas Kridler, dec'd. and wherein he resided at the time of his death.

Boots and Shoes.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the court house in Salisbury, on Thursday of Nov. an county court, (it being the 18th of the month) a quantity of

Boots and Shoes,

manufactured in Salisbury, of the best of materials. A credit of three months will be given for the purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, a new set of Windsor Chairs, on a credit of three months.

GEORGE D. SMITH. Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1824. 232

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber for work done, or on any other account, are hereby notified to make payment on or before Thursday of Rowan county court.

GEO. D. SMITH.

Maj. P. H. Swink's Estate.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Peter H. Swink, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately, and make payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed with an officer for collection. This demand is necessary, and will be enforced, owing to the many debts due from the estate. Those having claims against the estate, will please present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled for their recovery. It would be an accommodation to have them presented on or before the week of the county court in November.

GEO. LOCKE, Adm'r. November 5, 1824. 333

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Friday and Saturday of Rowan November county court, (being the 19th and 20th of the month,) will be offered at Public Sale, those valuable Houses and premises in the town of Salisbury, formerly owned by Barnabas Kridler, dec'd, formerly occupied by Jacob Kridler, Esq. by Thomas Holmes, &c. and now partly occupied as a printing-office. This establishment consists of a large and good dwelling-house, kitchen, garden, stables, and a good store-house. The premises are so well known, it is needless necessary to give any further description. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine them.

THOMAS HOLMES, Esq. Nov. 8, 1824. 233

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, N. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business. Oct. 4, 1824. 76

B. D. Rounsaville,

HAS removed to his new Establishment, on Cameron street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, and pledges himself to Travellers and others who may call upon him, politeness, plenty, and reasonable charges.

Laurington, Davidson county, N. C. 837

THE MUSE.

FROM THE DIVAN OF ORGON.

HOME.

The Poet flung from his home,
Where nature in lay letters lies,
Alured in happier climes to roam,
In sorrow pining, weeps and dies.

There's not a spot, where misery dwells,
So wild, so bare, so bleak, so drear,
But for it some lone bosom swells,
As memory calls the willing tear.

When sorrow low's upon the brow,
And sinks the heart with pain and care,
And all around is anguish—woe,
The hope that cheers dwells only there.

Though mad ambition dare to fume,
And pride still urge her devious way,
Though avarice the breast inflame,
And fortune chide for dull delay.

Behold their votaries! pale and wan,
Mid tears and blood, each object gained,
The ignis fatuus still lures on—
Still leads to misery unattained.

Domestic love! domestic bliss!
Oh, who would still consent to live
Within a world so base as this,
Without the joys 'tis thine to give.

The virtuous' heaven, and the prayer
Of weary pilgrim, forced to roam,
The charm which drives away despair,
Points the way to peace, is home.

HOPE.

Indulgent power thy aid impart!
With chasten'd raptures fill my heart—
Thy soothing heralds send!
Teach me the way of love and peace,
Bid subinary sorrow cease,
And earth's delusions end!

And on the confines of the grave—
When Heaven resumes the life it gave,
And claims my forfeit breath:
Be Faith thy seraph sister nigh!
With thee to wait me to the sky—
And charm the shaft of death.

EPITAPH.

To the Memory of an old and faithful Parishioner
of Bromhill—by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

Reader! this heap of earth, this grave stone,
mark

Here lies the last remains of poor John Dark.
Five years beyond man's age he liv'd and trod
This path, each Sabbath, to the House of God,
From youth to age; nor even from his heart,
Did that best prayer our Saviour taught depart.
At his last hour, with lifted hands he cried,
"Thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done;" and
died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOILET OF A ROMAN LADY.

A woman of quality, on leaving her
bed, which she did about 10 or 11
o'clock, repaired to her bath. After
remaining there for some time, where
she was carefully rubbed with a pumice-stone, she came forth to pass in-
to the hands of the *cosmetes*. These
cosmetes were slaves, who possessed
many secrets for preserving the skin
and complexion, and who derived this
name from the Greek word *Kosmos*,
which signifies beauty.

The moment she left the bath, a
sort of cataplasm, invented by the
Empress Poppea, was applied to her
face, which she took off only when
she went abroad, or on the arrival of
a stranger; so that the poor husband
could never see his wife without her
features being covered with this mask,
which she often replaced in the evening
to preserve her face throughout the
night from the contact of the air.

As soon as she began her toilette, a
slave removed it, and bathed her face
with a sponge steeped in asses' milk,
whilst another endeavoured to give to
the skin all possible freshness by rub-
bing it, according to Pliny, with the
ashes of snails, or of large ants, burnt
and bruised in salt, with honey in
which the bees had been smothered,
with the fat of a pullet mixed with on-
ions, and lastly, with the fat of a swan,
to which they attributed the property
of removing wrinkles. Her next care
was to efface any red spots with a
piece of woollen cloth, steeped in oil of
roses, and to remove freckles with a
scrubbing of sheep-skin, mixed with
the honey of Corsica, to which was
sometimes added the powder of fran-
cincense.

This operation finished, a third
slave approached, provided with a
pair of pincers, with which she mer-
cilessly plucked even the minutest
hairs from the face of her mistress.

This duty of toilette over, that of
the teeth commenced. When fresh
water was found insufficient to cleanse
them, they were rubbed with grated
pumice-stone, or marble dust, a meth-
od still employed. The use of tooth-
brushes was known at that period; and
the coquettes of the time, like those

of the present day, replaced the teeth
they lost with false ones, which were
fastened with gold. To heal or pre-
vent chaps in the lips, they rubbed
them with the insides of a sheep-skin,
covered with a gall-out ointment—or,
what was better still, with the ashes of
a burnt mouse, mixed with fennel
root.

The teeth being cleaned, a third
class of slaves appeared to colour the
eye-lashes, eye-brows, and hair, ac-
cording to the age or taste of the lady.

This last part of the operations of
the toilette ended, a slave spread a red
pomade on the lips of her mistress to
heighten their freshness and bloom,
whilst another presented a round mir-
ror, ornamented with precious stones,
and held by a handle of mother of
pearl; which mirror, from the want of
glass, was formed of a composition of
several metals, to which was given an
exquisite polish. They were some-
times so large as to reflect the person
from head to foot.

DESPERATE ASSASSINS!

A couple of desperadoes are trav-
elling our country, and making dreadful
havoc of property and lives, of old
and young. They have already slain
more of the inhabitants than were slain
in battles, and perished in prison ships,
during the American war; and at the
same time they have wasted more
substance than would pay the national
debt. Their strength is invincible.
Their method of attack is to strike
people on the head; then instantly to
trip up their heels, pick their pockets
and continue their blows on the head
until they have quite beat out their
brains. Though they infest public
houses chiefly, they are also at private
closets of private houses, in workshops
of mechanics, and in the fields of far-
mers. In some instances whole fami-
lies have fallen victims to these murder-
ers; nay, whole towns have been ra-
vaged and ruined by them. One poor
man hereabouts, that had formerly
been an industrious thriving mechanic,
has lately been murdered by them in
a manner too shocking to relate; and
there are several others in the vicinity
who have been lately attacked by them,
robbed of their money, smitten on the
brain-pan, knocked down, and in all
respects so violently handled, that an
alarming stupor had succeeded, and
they are already brought to death's
door. In a word, the country is in
immediate danger, from a couple of
outlandish miscreants, who mock at
reason, trample upon the precious
rights of men, and equally bid defiance
to the law and gospel. The names of
these two ruffians are *Rum and Brandy*—
and we might add *Whiskey* for a third;
and all of these perfectly inno-
cent and good if properly improved.
But the sin and guilt all lies on the
unfortunate victim, who ruins himself
by them. [SELECTED.]

[From Dr. Chalmers' Sermons, lately published.]

"There is no resting place to be
found on this side of time. It is the
doctrine of the Bible, and all experi-
ence loudly proclaims it. I do not ask
you to listen to the complaints of the
poor, or the murmurs of the disap-
pointed. Take your lesson from the
veriest favorite of fortune. See him
placed in a prouder eminence than he
ever aspired after. See him arrayed
in brighter colours than ever dazzled
his early imagination. See him sur-
rounded with all the homage that fame
and flattery can bestow—and after you
have suffered this parading exterior to
practice its deceitfulness upon you, en-
ter into its solitude—mark his busy,
restless, dissatisfied eye, it wanders
uncertain on every object—enter into
his mind, and tell me if repose or en-
joyment be there; see him the poor
victim of chagrin and inquietude; mark
his heart as it nauseates at the
splendor which encompasses him—and
tell me, if you have not learned, in the
truest and most affecting characters,
that even in the full tide of a trium-
phant ambition, 'man labours for the
food which satisfies not.'

"What meaneth this restlessness of
our nature! What meaneth this un-
ceasing activity which longs for exer-
cise and employment, even after every
object is gained, which first roused
it to enterprise? What mean those un-
measurable longings, which no gratifi-
cation can extinguish, and which still
continue to agitate the heart of man,
even in the fulness of plenty and of en-
joyment? If they mean any thing at
all, they mean that all which this world
can offer, is not enough to fill up his
capacity for happiness—that time is
too small for him, and he is born for

something beyond it—that the scene
of his earthly existence is too limited,
and he is formed to expatiate in a wider
and a grander theatre—that a nobler
destiny is reserved for him—and
that to accomplish the purpose of his
being, he must soar above the littleness
of the world, and aim at a loftier prize.

"It forms the peculiar honor and
excellence of religion, that it accom-
modates to this property of our nature
—that it holds out a prize suited to
our high calling—that there is a grand-
deur in its objects, which can fill and
surpass the imagination—that it digni-
fies the present scene by connecting it
with eternity—that it reveals to the eye
of faith the glories of an unperishable
world—and how, from the high emi-
nence of heaven, a cloud of witnesses
are looking down upon the earth, not
as a scene for the petty anxieties of
time, but as a splendid theatre for the
ambition of immortal spirits."

TO YOUTH.

Let not the season of youth be bar-
ren of improvements, so essential to
your felicity and honor. Your char-
acter is now of your own forming;
your fate is, in some measure, put in-
to your own hands. Your nature is
as yet pliant and soft. Habits have
not established their dominion. Pre-
judices have not pre-occupied your
understanding. The world has not
had time to contract and debase your
affections. All your powers are more
vigorous, disembarassed and free,
than they will be at any future period.
Whatever impulse you now give to
your desires and passions, the direc-
tion is likely to continue. It will form
the channel in which your life is to
run; nay, it may determine in ever-
lasting issue. Consider then the em-
ployment of this important period as
the highest trust which shall ever be
committed to you; as, in a great mea-
sure, decisive of your happiness in
time and eternity. As in the succes-
sion of the seasons, each, by the invari-
able laws of nature, affects the pro-
ductions of what is next in course; so,
in human life, every period of our age,
according as it is well or ill spent, in-
fluences the happiness of that which is
to follow. Virtuous youth gradu-
ally brings forward accomplished and
flourishing manhood; and such man-
hood passes of itself without uneasi-
ness into respectable and tranquil old
age. But when nature is turned out
of its regular course, disorder takes
place in the moral, just as in the vege-
table world. If the spring put forth
no blossoms, in the summer there will
be no beauty, and autumn no fruit:
So, if youth be trifled away without
improvement, manhood will be con-
temptible, and old age miserable.

FROM THE OHIO CRISIS.

PUBLIC MORALS.

Within a few weeks, a black man was
wantonly stabbed in the abdomen, and has
since died of the wound. The perpetra-
tor, a white person, by the name of
Thomson, is confined in jail. We are
told that it is a case of deliberate murder.

On Thursday evening last an aged wo-
man was shot by her son-in-law, in the
lower part of our city, and it is feared her
wounds may prove mortal. We learn
that about one hundred shot have pene-
trated her shoulder, face and head. The
perpetrator, we believe, from what has
been said, was partially deranged. He
also is in custody.

Two instances of very honorable fight-
ing has also occurred of late. The car
of one, and the lip of another, have been
bitten off. When we add to these the
two gentlemen and a lady, who are now in
custody, charged with counterfeiting and
passing, as the current coin of the coun-
try, base metal of their own manufacture
—when we recollect that every grand
jury is beset with complaints against the
notorious, indecent, and shameless con-
duct of the mingled group of choice spir-
its, who prowl about the south western
quarters of our city, with guns, pistols,
and bludgeons, to the terror of the peace-
able and orderly part of the neighbor-
hood, we cannot refrain to warn our fel-
low-townsmen of the loose state of public
morals.

Political subjects have of late drawn
off their attention from their own im-
mediate interests, and in the confusion of
tongues, the still small voice of virtue has
either not been heard, or made at least
but a faint impression. We hope the
violence of party-zeal may abate, and
good order again prevail.

KINDAR BURIAL SERVICE.

During the funeral ceremony, which
is solemn and effecting, the Brahmins
address the respective elements in
words to the following purport.

O Earth! to thee we commend our
brother: of thee he was formed, by
thee he was sustained, and unto thee
he now returns.

O Fire! thou hast claimed our
brother: during life he subsisted by
thy influence in nature; to thee we
commit his body, thou emblem of puri-
ty. May his spirit be purified on
entering a new state of existence.

O Air! while the breath of life con-
tinued, our brother respired by thee:
his last breath is now departed; to thee
we yield him.

O Water! thou didst contribute to
the life of our brother: thou wast one
of his sustaining elements. His re-
mains are now dispersed; receive thy
share of him, who has now made an
everlasting flight.

THE WEST.

In our Western clime, where we
breathe the air of independence; where
we are not subject to the caprice of cus-
tom, or the restraints of dandyism, so
far from degenerating, we are daily
progressing in the career of all that is
manly and noble.

What are the vocations and amuse-
ments of the inhabitants of the west?
They all are of the manly kind. The
chief employment is that of agriculture,
which is the most ancient and the most
honorable that ever embraced the atten-
tion of man. Besides, there is some-
thing more elevated and sublime in it
than can attach to any other vocation.
Every year he beholds a little creation
of his own; every year he can gratify
the visual organ with the view of grain-
fields, orchards, and pastures, wherein
horses and cattle are grazing: he has
but to stretch forth his hand, and as if
by magic, Cultivation puts forth her
beauties and enchantments.

But what do his amusements con-
sist of? Not in pulling on a pair of
beaver gloves, seizing a silver-headed
cane ornamented with a profusion of
tassels, and strutting on the pavement
with precise and formal step. No, he
assumes the hunting dress of buckskin,
and with rifle and dog, explores the
recesses of the forest, or ranges the
extensive prairies in pursuit of the pan-
ther, the bear, the wolf, the deer, or
turkey; and when night overtakes him,
he is neither alarmed nor uneasy. In
a moment a blazing fire is kindled,
that cheers the forest and dispenses the
gloom of night; a slice of venison is
then roasted before it, and a plentiful
supper is enjoyed, which is rendered
delicious to a keen appetite. He then
stretches himself before the fire, and
reposes soundly till morning dawns,
unless perchance, he is disturbed by
the howl of the roving wolf, allured by
the odour of his venison, or the scream
of the solitary panther, breaking on
"the night's dull ear," which is to him
music: he instantly grasps the deadly
rifle, and it is well if they do not pay
dear for their unmannerly visit.

A journey is not here preceded by a
long routine of shaking hands, sighs,
tears, &c.; five minutes are sufficient
to prepare for a journey to Santa Fe,
California, or the Pacific Ocean.
Such are the hardy inhabitants of the
forest. Such are the children of the
West.

From the writings of Elizabeth Smith.

The hand of a friend imparts ines-
timable value to the smallest token of
remembrance, but a magnificent pre-
sent from one unloved, is like golden
fetters, which encumber and restrain
not the less for being made of costly
materials.

Imagination, like the setting sun,
casts a glowing lustre over the pros-
pect, and lends to every object an en-
chanting brilliancy of colouring; but
when reason takes the place of ima-
gination, and the sun sinks behind the
mountains, all fade alike into the night
of disappointment.

Study is to the mind what exercise
is to the body; neither can be vigo-
rous without exertion.

In Genoa, there are regular mar-
riage-brokers, who have pocket books
filled with the names of marriageable
girls, of different class, with notes de-
scriptive of their figures and fortunes.
These people go about endeavouring
to arrange connexions; if they succeed
they get a commission of two or three
per cent. upon the marriage portion.
The contents of their memorandums
are said to be very curious.

General Zarembo had a very long
name. The King having heard of it,
one day asked him good humouredly,
"Pray Zarembo, what is your name?"
The General repeated to him immedi-
ately the whole of his long name.—
'Why,' said the King, 'the Devil him-
self never had such a name.' 'I
should presume not, Sir,' replied the
General, 'as he was no relation of mine.'

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and
at their STORE in Concord, Mass.,
Philadelphia and New-York, a large and
assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive
said places, monthly, any further supply
be necessary—selected with care, and at
prices that will enable them to sell
their customers, and the public at large,
respectfully invited to call, examine, and
for themselves. MURPHY & BROTHER,
Concord, Sept. 1824. 148

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in
exchange for Goods.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA,
EDWARD YARBROUGH.

WHO respectfully informs the
public, and his friends, that he has
taken the extensive and elegant
house, situated at the north corner of
Court-House, (late occupied by Mr.
Huie.) The convenience of this situation
for business, is equal to any in the place.
The house contains a number of private rooms,
and calculated for the accommodation of Travellers
and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if su-
perior, to any in the place, and attended to by
obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and
bar, will be supplied with the best the market
affords; and the regulations of his House, such
as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those
who may think proper to call on him: and he
assures them, that no pains shall be spared to
render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
February 24, 1824. 96

Boot and Shoe Establishment REMOVED.

E BENEZER DICKSON takes this method
to inform his customers, and the public
large, that he has removed his shoe-shop
from the house he formerly occupied, and has
the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, oppo-
site Wm. H. Slaughter's house of accom-
modation, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he
will carry on, as usual, the Boot and shoe-
making business, in all its various branches, in a
style of neatness and durability which, he be-
lieves, cannot be surpassed by any in the place.
All orders from a distance, for work in his
shop, will be faithfully attended to.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 15

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of
Private Entertainment; where Travellers
be accommodated. He promises all who
on him, good treatment, with a plenty of
best to eat and drink.
H. B. SATTELEWELL,
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the
house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which
joins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the south cor-
ner. Apply to JAMES TOBIE,
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 67

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, begun
term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John
Alexander: original attachment, returned
on land. It is ordered by the Court that the
defendant in this suit appear before the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be
for the county of Iredell, at the court-house at
Statesville, on the third Monday in November
next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment
pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and the
notice thereof be published three months in the
Western Carolinian.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CL.
Price adv. \$4. 5m

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, begun
term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John
B. Gaither: original attachment, returned
on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, the
publication be made for three months in the
Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant
appear before the next term of the said court,
to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-
house in Statesville, on the third Monday
November next, and plead, the plaintiff will
have judgment pro confesso, and have judgment pro
confesso, and have judgment pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CL.
Price adv. \$4. 5m

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity, September Term,
1824. John Bryan vs. Joseph Pountier, Francis
Pountier, Aaron Chambers and Lewis and
wife, James Pountier, Bezekiah Hall and his
wife, William Pountier, John Cornell and his
wife, Elijah Cornell and Elizabeth his
wife, Mary Johnson (widow), late Mary Pountier,
and Jane Gamble (widow) late Jane Pountier.
Original Bill: It appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that all the defendants, except Joseph
Pountier and Francis Pountier, are inhabitants of
another state, ordered, therefore, that publi-
cation be made in the Western Carolinian for
weeks, requiring the said defendants living out
of the state, to appear at the next court of
equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at
the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the third
Monday in March next, and plead, answer or
demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso
will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex
parte.
O. BARRETT, c. &c.
Price adv. \$2 75. 631

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1824. William
C. Smith and others vs. Polly Miller and others.
Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the
court, that Joseph Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan,
Thomas Sullivan, Betsy Sullivan and Nancy Sul-
livan, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants
of this state, it is ordered, that publication be
made in the Western Carolinian, that the above
named parties appear at the next term of the
court, to be held on the third Monday after the
fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer
or demur to the said petition, or judgment pro
confesso will be taken, and set for hearing ex
parte as to them.
Test: EDWIN PASCHALL, CL.
Price adv. \$1 50. 433

Sheriff's Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for taxes
of Taxes, for sale at the Carolinian office.